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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There is a severe famine in part of Armenia. - No Russian regency is contemplated. - Kensington, Ontario, is parily sub- Justices concur in the decision, so that, merged by a flood in the Thames River.

DOMESTIC.-The Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine are not pleased with the Governor's course in consulting the court. = A majority of prominent Gentiles in Utah ask the reappointment of Governor cess of his scheme for refunding the maturing debt | and fully obeyed. at 312 per cent. - The Republican candidates against General George H. Sharpe have withdrawn, and his unanimous nomination for Speaker in the Grant arrived at Fernandina, Fla., yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dil-Ion addressed a large audience at Madison Square Garden yesterday. - Mr. Beecher replied to some criticisms on his religious views. The man who tried to kill himself in Greenwood was identified. ==== Heary Kiddle spoke on Spiritnalism. = Robert Collyer lectured on Saturday evening on "Clear Grit."

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 38": average, 4418°.

Mr. Collyer is not the man to deliver the same lecture always in the same way, after the manner of the stereotyped lycenm speakers. TRIBUNE readers will find the report of the best portions of the lecture upon "Clear "Grit," which is given elsewhere, new and vigorous. Mr. Collyer seems thoroughly naturalized as a New-Yorker, and wears his new citizenship easily.

A letter from a staff correspondent in Tennessee details the success of a Swiss colony founded some years since on the Cumberland Plateau. The movement began with poor promise, and had a hard struggle for two or three years, but has been successful at last in creating a comfortable home for a number of exceptionally poor Swiss, whose lot in the all; it is the truest indication of the popular will older country would no doubt have been a hard one.

The sermon which Mr. Beecher preached yesterday might almost be called an autobiography. The theme was the need of an atonement, but the preacher was led, perhaps without wholly intending it, into an almost Impassioned statement of many of his own beliefs and dissents, counting himself as more orthodox than the orthodox upon what he regards as the essentials of religion, but attacking, in characteristic fashion, many of the accepted doctrines of the churches.

John Kelly has carried the Tammany primaries, and will have a General Committee more thoroughly loval probably than the last has been of late. The defection in four districts which rendered it advisable not to hold elections in them until the party could be reorganized, must be to Mr. Kelly a disquieting feature of the situation. For the present, however, the victory is his, and he retains his leadership by the suffrage of the masses of Tammany.

The first feeling upon reading Mr. Kiddle's first public speech as a Spiritualist, which is reported elsewhere, will be one of surprise that he should have spoken so long and said so little. His talk is interesting, but not substantial. As a personal harangue, returning the compliments the newspapers have paid him, and denouncing the editors of religious weeklies who ventured to hold views upon the subject of his continued relations with the public schools of this city, it is piquant; but as an exposition of Spiritnalism, or even a statement of the reasons for his own faith in it, it is without form and void. It is a little curious to observe that Mr. Kiddle is still astonished that the mass | ing the reason of the act of 1877, which the

Shakespeare and Byron to his book. Mankind | obey, the Court say: is hardly to be blamed for this so much as the productions themselves, which read very much as if they had been written and smuggled into Mr. Kiddle's pocket by some of the most youthful and mischievous of his former pupils.

America may be losing her shipping owing to the lack of an aggressive policy on the part of be her Government, and her mercantile interests may be passing steadily from the control of her native merchants into foreign hands, but she is gaining continually with reference to her industries. A statement on another page concerning the iron making of 1879 shows that, like others, that industry has just enjoyed a remarkable year of prosperity and expansion. The facts show consume iron. If the wealth and power of a are rated by the amount of iron it makes and consumes, as certainly appears to be the case in this age, the yearly bulletins of our iron industry tell a most satisfactory story.

It is not yet known what policy Governor Garcelon and his colleagues will pursue after the overwhelming rebuke the Supreme Court has administered. Difficulties multiply for them. Two of the counted-in Senators declared before the decision of the Court was given that if it was adverse to them they would not accept their seats. Every case in the whole number of thirty-seven is said to be covered by the decision, and these men are bound by their words, to say nothing of the demands of honor, to refuse their places. Three counted-in members of the House have now announced their determination not to profit by the fraud, and this number alone should be sufficient to defeat the plot, even if no other | "a ballot has been once received in the Fusionists join them in this movement. While | "ballot-box neither Selectmen nor Governor the Governor and his accomplices-for they and Council can refuse to count it." deserve the name-would no doubt prefer to tenth is that the use of "do." or "ditto" ignore the Court's decision, they must do so in face of the fact that the opinion of the Court has never been disregarded in all ately the number of votes cast for him, the many years since Maine was a gives "no ground for rejection." The eleventh State, though its counsel has been asked in this very manner fifty times. But tions, that "the Governor and Council have no for the Fusionists to retreat now is to con- "right to reject the returns for such cause withfess themselves guilty of a shameful erime, and to offer their backs to the lash of public opinion. It is almost too much to expect of men who have gone so far that they should not go further. The indications now | defective, must be corrected from the record are they will go further, taking the ground that the action of the Council cannot be reviewed at this advanced stage. This is the only of Maine as a Republican State.

THE MAINE DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Maine grows in appreciation the more it is examined. Though promptly prepared, as the occasion required, it is a document of remarkable vigor, directness, and force of reasoning. Its influence upon public opinion in Maine and elsewhere cannot be measured. Everybody will read it, and it is fortunately couched in language which "the "plain people" can thoroughly understand. Without a single dissenting voice, the seven if there has been any room for honest doubt as to the law, or any real ambiguity in previous decisions of the Courts, it will be everywhere conceded that neither doubt nor Emery. === An animated debate is expected in ambiguity remains. What the law requires is the House of Representatives on the new rules. now fully settled; the only question that is Fernando Wood has confidence in the suc- left is whether the law will be immediately

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court condemns the Governor and Council, and sustains the Republicans upon every Cornell's message will be short, == General point. It brushes away every pettifogging trick which had been devised to defeat the will of the people, and, though in every line and word strictly indicial and non-partisan this State next Fall, and thus have and word strictly judicial and non-partisan | this in tone, it breathes throughout a spirit of intense indignation at the attempted perversion of law and prestitution of official power to dishonest ends. It stings like the sentence of a great criminal by a justly indignant Judge. If the Court had caused the word "Thief" to be branded upon the brow of the upon the result. It is entirely within bounds Governor, of each member of the Council, and of every member of the Legislature who it could not have fixed upon those individuals publican caucus will virtually make to-night. should take a seat to which he was not elected, a deeper or more lasting disgrace. In the face of such a decision, it seems hardly possible that enough of the fraudulent pretenders to seats will qualify to give the conspiracy offect.

The spirit of the whole decision is most clearly shown in the few general remarks with which it closes. It says:

This Government rests upon the great constitutional axiom that all power is inherent in the people. "It is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"; and, if administered in the spirit of its founders, "it shall not perish from the cartla." " Its Constitution was formed," to use the apt expression of one whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, "by plain people," and "plain people" must administer it. The ballot is the pride as well as the protection of The official returns required from the officers of several plantations, towns and cities are. and will be, made by " plain people," and made, too, in the hurry and bustle and excitement of an election. They are not required to be written with the scrupulous nicety of a writing master, or with the technical accuracy of a plea in abatement. Sentences may have been grammatical, the spelling may deviate the recognized standards, but returns are not to be se to naught because the penmanship may be poor, language ungrammatical, or spelling erroneous. enough if the returns can be understood; and if understood, full effect should be given to their natural and chrious meaning. They are not to be strangled by idle technicalities, nor is their meaning to be distorted by carping and captions criticism.

may be doubted whether any Court in the land will decide a question concerning an election without having them in mind. Nor can any official, whose duty it may be to pass upon returns or to declare the results of elections. hereafter escape the feeling that in these words is laid down the true will of the people. and the supreme law of the land. It is to be hoped that this decision marks the beginning of a great and healthy reaction from the era of pettifogging technicalities.

The first answer by the Court declares that it is not only "competent for the House of Representatives," but is its plain duty, to admit to seats members who were really elected, though no return was made, and the Court say: "A representative is not to be deprived of his rights because municipal officers have neglected their duty." To the second question, "Is it competent for the "Governor and Council to allow substitution " of other evidence in place of the returns " the Court reply: "The Constitution does not "aim at depriving the people of their right of "representation for formal errors, but sims "at avoiding such a result." After explain-

It by accident or wiful neglect there is an error or omission in the return, what can be safer than to refer to the duplicate statement by the record to correct it ? This the Statute of 1877, Chapter 212, allows to be done; and, while the language is permissive, it falls within the well-known legal rule that, when public rights are concerned, it shall be language of courtesy is so clothed because it could not doubted that high and honorable officers would unbesitatingly avail themselves of all legat means to declare the result of an elecmandatory upon them; It imposes a duty to the public

It is hardly possible to use language more explicit or more contemptuously cutting. The third answer relates to returns signed by less the enormous capacity of the United States to than a majority of the Aldermen of a city, and is that a majority being a quorum with nation, to say nothing of its civilization, full power to act, a majority of that majority can make a valid return. Therefore, "a return "signed by less than a majority of the whole "number may, and, so far as the Governor "and Council are concerned, is, conclusively presumed to be valid. They have no right "to go behind the return." As to the scattering votes, the fourth answer says:

The Governor and Council cannot officially know, nor have they the right to assume, that the votes returned as scattering were not actual ballots with the word " seattering " written thereon; nor4s the election of the candidates to be chosen by a plurality of votes to be defeated because the whole number of votes or bal-

lots may be stated erroneously, or not stated at all. The fifth answer is that returns signed by a clerk poo tempore "have the same force and "effect as if signed by the clerk." The sixth is that the Governor and Council have no power to inquire whether returns were signed and scaled in open meeting. The seventh and eighth sweep away pettifogging as to the number or alienage of Selectmen; and the ninth, as to ballots "with a distinguishing mark," is that "when opposite a candidate's name, in place words or figures showing separmaintains, as to alleged forgeries or altera-"out giving the parties interested therein a fair opportunity to be heard," or without evidence under oath. The truth is that if two returns are received, the first must stand, but, if according to the Statute of 1877.

It will be seen that these answers leave no legal excuse whatever for the thing wanting to the complete rehabilitation exclusion of a single one of the Representatives to whom certificates have been refused. It remains to be seen, first, whether the Governor and Conneil will have the decency to reverse their unlawful action; or, second, whether high-handed violation of the law can prevail.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The present year may almost be said to be one of vital importance to the Republican party in the State of New-York. For the first time in many years the party will have an almost complete control of the executive as well as the legislative branch of the Government, With a Republican Governor sustained by a two-thirds vote in each House, with every elective State office but one held by a Republican, and the most important of the offices which are filled by appointment, except the Superintendency of State Prisons. either held already or sure soon to be held by Republicans, it may be said, without exaggeration, that almost the whole responsibility of the State Government now rests upon the party which placed these men in the positions they occupy. It is hardly possible that the record made during the present legislative session should not affect, in some measan important influence in determining the choice of the next President. It is true that no State officers will be elected this year, and that there will be no State ticket to be voted on, but State issues must, to a certain extent, enter into the canvass, and have their bearing to say that no more important decision will be made during the session than the selection of the Speaker of the Assembly, which the Re-

A Legislature declares its character in the choice of the Speaker of the lower house, The presiding officer of the upper house is imported; he is not a member of the body, and does not represent it. But the Speaker of the Assembly not only names the Committees and shapes the legislation of the session, but stands as the exponent of the body. His character represents its character, and his reputation is likely to be its reputation. If the Republican caucus to-night should select a man of bad reputation-supposing such a thing possible-or a man wanting in the necessary ability, the Republican party would

suffer a serious reverse. There never was, however, any danger of such a mishap, and we know now with certainty that we shall have a Speaker of unblemished character and excellent ability. It is announced from Albany that all the candidates who have been contesting the field with General George H. Sharpe have withdrawn. and that he will be nominated to-night by acclamation. It involves no disparagement to the half-dozen honorable men whose names have also been mentioned in connection with the office, to receive this announcement with gratification. General Sharpe has proved himself an able legislator, and his success is due to the strength of his record and his character. The unanimity of his selection will be the best possible indication of his These words will live long. Hereafter, it standing with his Republican colleagues, and that decision we are confident, will be approved by the voters of both parties. Our Albany dispatches give already a hint of the energy which General Sharpe will bring to his new duties. A short session is hoped for. The voters of the State may be sure. also, that it will be a clean session, that the Committees will be made up in the interest of the people, and that no job will work its way through the Legislature of 1880 by the consent of Speaker Sharpe.

THE PERUVIAN REVOLUTION.

The flight of President Prado from Peru, the overthrow of his government, and the proclamation of Pierola as dictator are the natural results of the popular discontent at Lima, which has been growing deeper with each defeat of the national forces. Having needlessly plunged Peru into war with Chili, President Prado could not expect to escape the penalty of failure. His conduct of the war was marked by gross incompetency. He entered it unprepared, and never succeeded in redeeming the blunder. The ruin of the Navy, the destruction of the Army, and the loss of

be has prudently fled to Panama.

Pierola, who succeeds him, has taken a prominent part in public affairs. He won popular fame by his gallantry in the last war with Spain, and played succonstrued as mandatory. A command clothed in the cossfully the game of revolution in 1867. He aided in the overthrew of Pardo and the accession of Balta, under whom he became Minister of Finance. As such tion according to the actual fact, in obedience to the he has inseparably associated his name fundamental principles of popular government. The with the advancement of Peru by the Governor and Council are bound by the statute. It is generous encouragement which he gave generous encouragement which he gave to the vast schemes of internal improvement initiated by Henry Meiggs. He paid the penalty of popular fickleness, however, when Pardo's party triumphed, and Balta fell by the hand of an assassin. His attempt in 1874 to overthrow the Government by seizing the Huasear was saved from ridicule by his unexpected encounter with the British war vessel Shah, and the adroit manner in which he surrendered to the Government, calling upon the whole Peruvian navy to punish the "in-"solence" of the British Admiral who had so

rashly interrupted his cruise. His war record is likewise good. When hostilities began he returned from exile to Lima, and patriotically supported the Government. With strong inducements to profit by the public discontent, he bided his time until the Prado Administration fell by

its own incompetency. President Prado being out of the way, it may be easy for Pierola to make "peace with honor." His bravery and patriotism are unquestioned, and he may without loss of dignity bow to the fortune of war and save Peru from further humiliation. In spite of her success both on sea and land, Chili is doubtless well tired of the war, and willing to make peace on reasonable terms.

NEEDLESS ALARM. A movement favorable to Canadian independence is on foot in Montreal. It is not of sufficient magnitude to have attracted any attention in this country, but it has alarmed The Toronto Globe, and that staunch advocate of the present colonial system declares that independence, if gained now, must necessarily end in annexation. Having made this assertion, it goes on to berate the United States in the following

Is there any hope that the American Nation will respect our rights when we stend 5,000,000 to their 50,000,000 f Have they ever respected our rights in a single instance upon which there has been a disputed Have they not already broken at least one solemn treaty to our prejudice? Did they not enter a formal protest against the fisheries award, which we know to be altogether inadequate payment for the privileges conferred i Did they not demur to payment, put it off until the last minute and then raise a host of difficulties for use egalast us in the future i Is there the slightest chance that they will pay us any more than their own valuation when we are less able to enforce our rights ! If any one of these questions can be answered so as to show that there is a chance of Canadian independence being reed by Americans, let us know it, and the facts upon which the suswer is based. We say all history proves that Americans would extend no more justice to us than they have extended to their own Indians or to the Mexi-

Now we do not want to argue the vexations fisheries question over again. The Canadians have got our money, and ought to be content to let the matter drop. We paid about five times as much as the privileges they agreed to give were worth, and yet they are not willing we should catch the fish we have bought at so exorbitant a price. As to enforced annexation, the Canadians may rest perfectly easy. They have nothing to fear in that direction. There was a time, trust nobody except professed scamps, when the United States Government was controlled by the slave-holding aristocracy of the South, when schemes of territorial aggrandizement were pushed for the benefit of the slave power, but that time has gone by forever. Now there exists a public con- in his place and tauntingly said, as he pointed to science in this country which would condemn | Mr. sherman, "You will roost lower next any project for robbing a friendly neighbor of one foot of her soil. No war of conquest such as we waged against Mexico would be possible. The great and only lilibustering nation of the civilized world, we beg to remind The Globe, is not the United States, but England, to which it is so loyally attached.

The Capadians can pursue any experiment of independence they may want to try without the slightest apprehension of unfriendly action, or even unfriendly feeling, from their big neighbor. In fact, their relations with the United States as an independent pation would be more cordial than they are now, because we should respect them more if they had the manliness to let go of the apron-strings of the mother country, and we should settle our little diplomatic difficulties in the generous spirit which a great country can afford to show toward a little one.

MISSING SHIPS.

It is now feared that the Joseph Ferens can no longer be classified among ocean stramers "overdue," but must be added to the long list of hopelessly "missing." Like so many others which have met an unknown fate, the Joseph Ferens was a new iron vessel. Built in 1877, her gross tonnage was 1,803, and she belonged to the same firm who owned the Yoxford, another new iron steamer which foundered rather more than a year ago. The Ferens left Cardiff on the 28th of Nevember, bound for Lisbon, and thence to Philadelphia, loaded-and, unless she was an exception to the general rule, heavily loaded-with coal. It may be worth noting, as possible clew to the cause of these disasters, if indeed they have any cause in common, that a considerable percentage of the foundered ships carried cargoes of the same kind. The Roscomnon and Kensington, both belonging to the same owners, and lost during the year on their way from Cardiff to Havana; the Richmond, belonging to the owners of the Joseph Pease, (missing from this port since October 1,) and foundered a year ago on her way from Cardiff to Malta; the Hellespont, abandoned last January when four days out from Cardiff; the C. S. Butler, also from Cardiff and abandoned a year agoall these were deeply laden with steam coal. Another conspicuous illustration in point was the Stallingbro', a remarkably fine vessel of 1,700 tons burden, classified at Lloyds 100 A 1, and insured for \$100,000, which sailed from Cardiff in the Spring of '78, with a coal cargo, and was abandoned forty-eight hours afterward. These instances would seem to indicate that steam coal is a freight almost as fatal as grain.

In the official inquiry made by the Board of Trade respecting the loss of the Richmond it appeared that while the vessel was laboring in a storm, which she might have weathered, there was an explosion of the frightfully destructive gas generated by the coal, which damaged her seriously, and forced the crew to abandon her. We have examined similar inquiries made in regard to the Hellespont and the Stallingbro'. In the one case poorly constructed hatches gave way under pressure of the sen, and in the other the engineer had neglected to close some watertight connections between the engine-room and the ocean, so that the fires were put out in a heavy sea. In regard to the missing vessels we are left important ports are the immediate net results to conjecture as to the efficient cause of the founof mankind will not accept Spiritualism upon Democrats claim is unconstitutional, and of his administration. The finances are, more-dering. But perhaps the explosive properties

the strength of the alleged contributions of which the Governor and Council refused to over, in hopeless disorder, and the national of the coal-gas and deep loading would account tram of disasters his fall was inevitable, and among vessels carrying this particular freight. It should be stated that with proper ventilation the gas is harmless, and upon the whole it is hardly rational when so many new iron steamers are sinking in the open ses to attribute many of these disasters to what the courts call the "act of God."

> The time for dancing is here. The season begins to-night with the masked ball at the Academy of Music, under the most respectable auspices and fashionable management. For some weeks to come everyone who loves that kind of physical exercise will dance. It is a comfort to read in one of the religious weekly newspapers that the Bible does not specifically prohibit dancing, although the moral profit of it is still considered to be rather dubious. In this, as in so many other matters, everything de pends upon the when and the where and the how. There are some dancing-places in this city for which it would not be easy to say a good word, just as there are others of which it would be slanderous to say a bad one. Man (with woman) has danced ever since the creation, and will probably continue to dance until time, and particularly musical time, shall be no more. All nations dance. The performers of jigs, quadrilles, waltzes, sarabands, polaccas, polkas, if ranged "all hands round," would circle the globe. Dancing is the pleasure of infancy and would be of old age, if old age could engage in it. Great men have danced from Solomon to George Washington, who was a partieularly good performer of the minuet. It is a pity that an amusement in itself graceful and healthy, and adapted to so many tastes, should have been abused and vulgarized; that it should have been perverted to base uses and have found so many questionable votaries. When we wish everybody a merry 'season," we hope also that it will be a decorous one; and if we advise young gentlemen to go to no balls to which they would not take their sisters, perhaps we have given all the caution which is necesary, unless one against over-late hours is also desirable. .

There is nothing more contemptible than the timigity with which law-makers and law-administrators frequently regard social evils, or the readiness which is displayed to compromise with them. Nobody pretends that gambling is anything but a nuisance, and that perpetually; and yet the Grand Morris, the author of "Au Epic of Hades," Jury at New-Orleans speaks of it as "a tiresome problem," and proposes to solve it by liceusing hells. A better plan would be to have Grand Juries not quite so easily tireu. It is assumed that "it is impossible to procure evidence adequate to thony, goes to his writing regularly every the conviction of the persons accused." This morning and accomplishes a stated task. has not been the experience of the police Mr. Wilkie Collins does the same; so of New-York. The gambling-houses here are did Bulwer and Dickens. Mr. Troilope of New-107k. The gamoing-noise here and places. The proof of the proof matter in charge saw fit to do so. Whenever the keeper of a bell happens to become obnoxions to low. It is related of him that he stood much trouble. The same is true, probably, of New- quietly in a group of boys one day when Orleans. If crimes are to be licensed because it is difficult to convict those who commit them, why

He was a man of family. He had always borne an exemplary character. He was a temperate and a temperance man. He took a particular interest in all America has good reason to be proud, has matters relating to religion. He was prudent in his left his delightful Roman home for a short Mount Holly (N. J.) National Bank, and as such he brought divers of his pictures with him, and wil was trusted entirely by the president and directors soon present them to public view in this city. and stockholders, and also by the depositors and bill- it is to be hoped that New-Yorkers will and stockholders, and also by the depositors and bill-holders. Leading merchants frequently called upon him to assist in disentangling involved accounts. Afast what an old story it is! This perfect general bookkeeper and account-ant, religious and temperate man, and most economical rather and citizen, Mr. Froderick W. Keeley, is discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of sevdiscovered to be a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars, and, as we are told, the discovery has "startled the whole business commucity." The paragon of bookkeepers is in jail, and his bondsmen are getting ready to pay for their confidence. If this sort of thing goes on respectability will become disreputable, and people will

Isn't it about time to get up a Vice-Presidential boom for somebody ?

After John Sherman had withdrawn from the contest for the Speakership of the XXXVIth Congress in 1859, a Southern Representative rose portfolio. And as he has slways proved a faithful servant, some people are thinking whether they had not better promote him one step further.

When the Democrats realize fully into what a sail predicament the Maine fraud has brought them, there will be a londer call than ever for Horatio Seymour to help them out.

Even Delaware is giving indications of a healthy Republican sentiment. That State has long been a pocket borough to the Democrats. That party has had undisputed control of the Legislature for many years, and has passed whatever laws would aid it in perpetuating its power. The United States Senatorship has been virtually hereditary in two families, and any attempt to break the hold of the party upon the State has been mer with contempt, not to say indignation. The Republicans believe, however, that if they are allowed a four registration and an honest count of the votes cast they can carry the State. Requests have accordingly been made to the United States Court for the appointment of Republicans to defeat the scheme of the Democrats who, under a partisan interpretation of their own laws, have been able to prevent a full registration of the opposition vote. Of course the Democrats are indignant, and declare that the whole movement was planned in Gramercy Park, and is intended to dispose of the Presidential aspirations of Mr. Tilden's most formidable rival.

The persistent refusal of the Republicans to work themselves into a perspiration over the candidacy of any man for the Presidency does not spring from indifference. It arises from the knowledge that there is picuty of first-class timber in the party for the construction of an invincible ticket.

While the probability was strong that the Maine fraud would be a success, the Democratic editors became bold in their defence of it. They would doubtless have upheld it from the start had there not been a lively fear that Senator Blaine would be able to checkmate it. Garcelon need have no fear that he will want for backers in his own party if he specceds. It is only an unsuccessful fraud that succeeds. It is only an unsuccessful fraud that makes a Bourbon editor unhappy. That is why he has howled so persistently over the result of the last Presidential election when his party failed in its efforts to purchase electors in three States.

The correspondent of The Boston Traveller has gathered the opinions of some of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Washington on the Maine fraud. Many of them qualified their statements with numerous "Ifs" and "buts," and some refused to say anything. Alexander H. Stephens thought that, unless the Maine law especially directed it, the minority candidate ought in no case to be seated. If the majurity candidate was disqualified, the election should be referred back to the people. Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, was very positive in his belief that " if the State authorities have simply and fairly obeyed an existing law in throwing out returns and changing results, they are right and should be sustained. If they have perverted the law, for partisan purposes have seized upon the mere failure of election officers to comply with directory statutes through carelessness and ignorance, and have overthrown the will of the people of Maine, then they are wrong, wholly, outrageously wrong, and that wrong should be righted." Senator Butler, of South Carolina, was not well enough posted to give an opinion, but he strongly deprecated any resort to violence on either ande. Senator Eaton was quite sure that Garcelon had acted according to law, and that the Supreme Court would refer the whole matter to the Legislature. Senator Voorhees had not, for a wonder, any opinion to express. Senator Pendleton anid, privately, that "while Garcelon may be technically right, and even acting in obedience to the laws and Constitution of Maine, his action has resulted in the disfranchisement of a number of the citizens of rageously wrong, and that wrong should be

that State. Neither the public sentiment of the State, nor that of the Union, will sustain any officer in any such position. Policy alone should have dictated another course. This will react upon the Democratic party everywhere. It is a blunder." Thurman was mam. Beck believed "Old Garcelon was dead right," and Senator Cole, of Texas, coincided with him.

Just now Garcelon is several laps ahead of Tilden in the match for the Democratic nomination for the

Mr. Edison could find a profitable outlet for his genius by inventing an unimpeachable election re-

The Republican party sits in a contemplative attitude with a clean Presidential slate in its hand, considering who is the man most worthy to have his name inscribed thereon next June.

The canvass which The Indianapolis Journal is making of Republican sentiment in Indiana on the presidency now stands as follows: For Sherman, 514; for Blaine, 521; for Grant, 450. Sherman and Blaine it will be seen run nearly together, while Grant steadily falls behind. Ex-Governor Bishop's reputation as the great par-

ing his administration 245 pardons were granted. The number granted during the previous administration, which was Republican, was 178. Democratic majority in favor of the rogues, 67. When Garcelon has read the answer of the Su-

doning Governor is sustained by the record. Dur-

preme Court to his own questions he ought to feel like crawling into as small a hole as he can find and pulling the hole in after him.

Mr. Tilden killed two birds with one stone when he settled his railroad suit for \$100,000. He got out of an unpleasant predicament and gave the hungry Democracy a broad hint of the plethoric state of the barrel.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Craik, the husband of Dinah Maria Mulock, is a partner in the firm of Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Robert Browning takes special pleasure in founding his poems on facts. The story of brave Hervé Riei is a true one; and carefully away in the poet's library is a little old book which he picked up on a Florentine stall, and which, in its account of an old trial, gave him the plot of "The Ring and the Book."

It has lately been stated that William Morris, the poet of "The Earthly Paradise," and Lewis are brothers. This is a mistake; they are not only not relatives but are not friends. Their literary beliefs and methods are absolutely distinct, and there is no ground upon which they meet.

Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, like his brother An-

a big boy threatened to whip another much smaller than himself. Grant said nothing until difficult to convict those who commit them, why draw the line at gambling † Why not license petty larceny, or even grand larceny †

He was a man of family. He had always borne the licking, said Grant—and the big boy retreated,

Mr. Elihu Vedder, one of the artists of whom expenditures. He was general bookkeeper of the visit to his countrymen. He has happily

GENERAL NOTES.

The silver-seeking citizens of Leadville have time for Winter sports, and the well-beaten snow-track on the road between the Carbonate City and Sofa

Nashville points to new buildings worth nearly \$900,000 as evidence of substantial growth during the past year. Among these structures is Nash-ville's first "French flat," three stories high and ar-ranged to accommodate six famines.

The Toronto Globe asks in behalf of suffering sparrows that have evidently been deceived as to the rigors of a Canadian Winter, that crumbs be sortukied with a more liberal and on window sills and Toronto and balf frozen sparrows have been picked up and restored to activity and twistering. San Francisco shivered with the cold during

holiday week. Since 1849 such " phenomenal weather" has not been known in California. Fears are express d that the much vanoted climate of the State is gradually undergoing a radical change for the colder. Some reompense is found in the improved sanitary condition if San Francisco, where during the first week of the cold snap." the death rate decreased nearly a half. Fox hunting in Pennsylvania, of the kind

spiritedly described in Bayard Taylor's " Story of Konnett," is not an obselvie sport. A fex was "started" at the hotel in Williamstown on New-Year's Day, and chased across the country by " a big pack of hounds and a large number of excited sportsmen." who captured the brush at another chase two weeks be-ture, gather the tropay and won a purse of \$25 besides Twenty-one young ladies and gentlemen of

Syracuse set out for a merry, carryall sleigh ride on, New Year's Day. While driving down a slipper: hill the hand "bob" got the start of the front "bob," and slewing round struck a siene. The sleigh was overturned and its occupants. Thrown down an embankment eight feet high. Three of the ladies, received severe injuries, and hunses and sprains were numerous. There was a christening in Baltimore on

New Year's Day that was not a christening. A Methodist preacher went by request to the house of acquaintances to baptize a child, in the presence of a few invited friends. The ceremony proceeded smoothly until the arents were asked to name their child, when it was discovered that the house was divided against itself, the mother giving one name and the father another. Neither would yield, and the clergy man extricated himself from an embarrassing situation by postponing the ceremony. Several colored citizens of Elmira have been

stripping clother-lines and ben-roosts with a reckless diligence that hastened their arrival in jail. They were shrowd, but as usual forgetful of a minor detail. They drew jackknives across the vocal chords of their feathered prey, but en one occasion ferget that a bleeding fawl, if not properly looked after, would leave drops o blood here and there to record the course of their retreating footsteps. The chickens last atolen were found suspended by a string between the inside and outside walls of the house the thieres occupied, an ingentously covered hole being the means of introducing them into the odd place of concealment. If there be parents who give themselves un-

easiness over the too slowly developing matrime prospects of a family of daughters, let them envy Mr. Stone, of Raritan. Christmas came to him in the form of a triple wedding, when three bridegrooms from three New-Jersey towns took each his own from among the three daughters and departed with the parental biesting. The officiating clergyman is said to have risen to the extraordinary demands of the occasion with grace and impressiveness. It is also related that after listening or a new general observations on the nature and design of marriage, each couple was separately united in the order of the daugsters' ages." The local reporter touchingly discusses the event with this comprehensive sentiment: "May sunny skies be theirs, and balmy winds wat them over life's broad ocean to the beguniful shores beyond." to " a few general observations on the nature and design

A female demon of Rockland County and her ingenious modes of child-torture are described in The Nyack Journal. Three years ago a consumptive mother, lying in Third ave. near Eighty-second-st., gave her sixyear-old daughter, named Josephine Hylinder, who is described as a girl of unusual intelligence, into the hands of this woman. The father of the child went to California and the mother died within a year. The guardian began her cruelties immediately thereafter. it ceased to be an amusement to blacken the face of an it ceased to be an amusement to blacken the face of an ignorant servant and send her into the room of the little girl, in the middle of the night, to inspire terror, she would tie the child to the bedpost, whip her with thorns, and then bathe her bleeding back with salt and vinegar. Occasionally she would make the child pass the night on her feet, with her arms tied to the back of a chair, but more frequently her hands would be tied behind her, and she would be given a bed of a couple of pillows and a single blacker. given a bed of a couple of pillows and a single blanker